

FRENCH OCCUPY FRESHODA.

MARCHAND EXPEDITION TAKES TOWN ON WHITE NILE.

GENERAL KITCHENER MOVING HIS FORCES—THOUSAND DERSHIVES KILLED—THE KHALIFA SURROUNDED.

London, Sept. 16.—The Constantinople correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says: "News has been received here of the occupation of Fashoda (on the White Nile, south of Khartoum) by the French expedition under Major Marchand, assisted by 10,000 Abyssinians under Ras Makonnen, the Principal-General of Emperor Menelik."

London, Sept. 15.—"The Daily Telegraph" special correspondent with the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Sudan, telegraphed that he has had an interview with the captain of a boat which has returned from Fashoda, and that the captain's description of the flag raised there leaves no doubt that it is French.

The captain says that the garrison at Fashoda, which he would have sunk his boat if he had possessed a gun. After getting out of the zone of the garrison fire the captain landed and ascertained from natives that the Dershives at Fashoda had been attacked by a force of eight Europeans and a hundred Senegalese soldiers, who defeated the Dershives, killed a hundred and drove the rest in precipitate flight from the town.

"There is no doubt," says the correspondent, "that this is the Marchand expedition."

The dispatch was sent from Assouan, and the captain interviewed belonged to the steamer Tawfikieh, one of the Dervish steamers which surrendered to General Kitchener on its return from Fashoda.

The correspondent describes General Kitchener's efforts to prevent the news reaching England. He says:

"I wired this identical news a week ago from Omdurman. The Sirdar flatly refused to allow any correspondent to accompany him south of Omdurman or to go independently. He compelled us to sell our horses and camels, and then told us that unless we returned northward forthwith he could not guarantee us transportation."

General Kitchener has sent eighteen hundred Sudanese, two hundred men of the Cameron Highlanders, two batteries of Nordenföldt mountain guns and several Maxim's, on board the gunboats Sultan and Sheikh. The Sirdar accompanies the force on the steamer Dal. Probably they have already arrived at Fashoda."

The correspondent says also, detailing an earlier movement, that the gunboat Sultan was sent up the Blue Nile to intercept a Dervish garrison, 2,500 strong, coming to reinforce the Khalifa. The gunboat found and engaged the enemy, killing a thousand and driving the remainder back.

It is officially announced that the Khalifa is now surrounded, and must be taken, alive or dead, within a few days.

AUSTRIA'S MURDERED EMPRESS.

FUNERAL TRAIN BEARING THE BODY FROM GENEVA ARRIVES IN VIENNA.

Vienna, Sept. 15.—The funeral train bearing the body of the Empress arrived at 10 o'clock this evening. Prince von Liechtenstein, the Chief Court Marshal, the officers of the General Staff and a military guard of honor were waiting at the railway station, which was heavily draped with crepe.

The clergy having blessed the body, the procession started for the Hofburg. The whole route was lined with troops; and immense crowds, bareheaded, stood silently watching. The soldiers presented arms as the procession passed. The streets were impressively decorated. On reaching the Hofburg the coffin was transferred to the chapel. Emperor Francis Joseph, with the principal mourners, had driven from Schomburg to the chapel to attend the ceremony of blessing the body.

The scenes at the station, in the streets and near the Hofburg were weird and solemn. Nothing was omitted. The ceremony was most elaborate and impressive. There was no music, and the stillness was only broken by the muffled drums, the suppressed sobs of the populace and the words of command, which sounded sharp and shrill, though given in an undertone. As the coffin was borne to the chapel, the choir chanted the "Miserere." The Emperor's coming had been kept secret from the public. He was accompanied by his daughters and his son-in-law. After the benediction all departed except the Emperor and the relatives, who remained until shortly before midnight, when they returned to Schomburg.

Among the wreaths the one from President McKinley attracted much attention. It has the Stars and Stripes intertwined, and bears the inscription:

From the President of the United States. A tribute of heartfelt sympathy to the memory of a noble and gracious lady."

All the festivities in connection with the Jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph have been completely abandoned.

The Emperor will spend six months in almost absolute retirement, only attending to state business and not going even for the usual autumn deer shooting.

EMPEROR ON "SERIOUS TIMES."

Prenzlau, Prussia, Sept. 15.—Emperor William of Germany arrived here to-day for the purpose of attending the army manoeuvres. Replying to the Prussian minister's address of welcome, His Majesty said they lived in serious times and that revolutionary designs must be forcibly combated. He added:

"The necessity for this was shown by the accurate act of a few days ago. Every citizen should support the Emperor and his Government."

ACCOMPLICES UNDER ARREST.

Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept. 15.—Two important arrests have been made here in connection with the assassination on Saturday last of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. A vagrant named Guadalupe, who was arrested on the eve of the crime, has now been recognized as a dangerous anarchist. It is believed that he is the man who made the handle for the file with which the Empress was murdered.

The second prisoner is an anarchist named Barbotti. He is charged with harboring the assassin for several days. Both Guadalupe and Barbotti have been conveyed in custody to Geneva, where they will be charged with complicity in the assassination.

ANARCHIST MEETING IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—At an anarchist meeting held here last night the speakers avoided referring to the assassination of the Empress of Austria, and cautiously discussed the proposed peace conference and Emperor William's strike speech.

THE STORM IN WEST INDIES.

HURRICANE CAUSED WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION IN ISLANDS.

PEOPLE FLOCKING INTO TOWNS FOR SHELTER AND FOOD—MANY VESSELS BLOWN ASHORE OR SUNK.

London, Sept. 15.—The dispatches received at the Colonial Office from the British authorities in the West Indies indicate that the earlier reports of the havoc wrought by the hurricane were not exaggerated. They show widespread devastation.

Owing to the breakdown of the telegraph and telephone systems the real extent of the disaster is still unknown, but financial aid is required to meet the distress.

People are flocking into Kingston, St. Vincent, from all the country round for shelter and food. It appears that all the small buildings on the island and many large ones were destroyed, and there is no doubt that the fatalities were numerous.

Sir Cornelius Moloney, Governor of the Windward Islands, says in a dispatch that two vessels were sunk and that the fate of many others is unknown.

The Governor of Barbadoes, Sir J. S. Hay, reports that the hurricane was of ten hours' duration. Already he has been officially informed of sixty-one deaths and of thirty-one persons seriously wounded.

The reports from the country districts in the island are incomplete, but there has been a heavy loss of government and private property.

NUMBER KILLED IN ST. VINCENT.

St. Vincent, British West Indies, Sept. 15.—The official reports reduce the number of deaths caused by the hurricane in this island. It was at first estimated that three hundred lives were lost, but it is now believed the number is considerably smaller. The exact figures are not given.

BLOWN FROM PORT AND WRECKED.

Barbadoes, Sept. 15.—The British ship Loanda, of 1,447 tons, Captain Dodge, from Rio Janeiro, and the American bark Grace Lynwood, of 592 tons, Captain Gilley, from New-York for Port Spain, both lying at this port when the recent hurricane arose, were blown out to sea and have not been heard of since.

Further losses have been reported, principally coasting vessels.

St. Vincent, Sept. 15.—The ship Loanda and the bark Grace Lynwood were cast ashore here and wrecked.

DAMAGE IN BARBADOES.

Trinidad, British West Indies, Sept. 15.—A steamer which has arrived here from Barbadoes reports that fearful havoc was caused there by a hurricane on Sunday. It is believed that two hundred persons were killed, and thousands were rendered homeless and destitute.

The shipping suffered seriously. The ship Loanda, a bark and two barkentines broke from their anchorages and were driven to sea. Many local vessels were wrecked or blown out to sea.

Bridgetown, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, is a scene of desolation and ruin. Demolished or roofless houses are to be seen on every side, and hardly a tree is standing. Particulars from the country are still lacking.

APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 15.—The Governor of St. Vincent has appealed to the Governor of Jamaica, imploring the latter to send prompt assistance to the sufferers.

The island of St. Lucia has also suffered.

THE DREYFUS SCANDAL.

REASON FOR HESITANCY OF THE CABINET AS TO REVISION—ZOLA PREPARING AN ADDRESS.

Paris, Sept. 15.—"The Matin" to-day says that while the Cabinet is divided as to the authenticity of certain documents in the Dreyfus case, all the Ministers admit they were not communicated to the defence. Hence, the paper adds, a revision of the trial will bring up the question of the responsibility of General Mercier, who was Minister for War at the time Dreyfus was convicted. This, it is explained, is the reason for the hesitancy of the Cabinet.

The "Echo de Paris" says that M. Zola, who is in Switzerland, will return to Paris early in October. It is said that he is preparing an address to the public, which will be posted in the principal towns of France.

ANOTHER ARREST IMMINENT.

Paris, Sept. 16.—"The Aurora," M. Clemenceau's paper, announces that the arrest of an officer who assisted in the preparation of the Dreyfus dossier is imminent.

CRETAN RIOTERS ARRESTED.

TURKISH AUTHORITIES DELIVER RINGLEADERS TO BRITISH ADMIRAL—ULTIMATUM MAY BE COMPLIED WITH.

Candia, Island of Crete, Sept. 15.—An aide-de-camp of Didev Pacha boarded the British flagship yesterday evening and announced that he had an important communication for the Admiral. He said that thirty-nine houses from which the British troops had been fired upon had been demolished, and that 113 of the ringleaders of the disturbances had been arrested.

He added that the Embassies of the Powers at Constantinople, in deference to the request of the Sultan, had agreed that the prisoners be tried by an international commission.

This alleged decision of the Embassies does not accord with the demands made by the British Admiral, Gerard Henry Noel, and will increase the difficulty experienced in disarming the Mussulmans, as it encourages them in the belief that the Sultan of Turkey still influences the Embassies of the Powers at Constantinople.

Later in the day the ringleaders who had been arrested were delivered to the British Admiral. It was believed that all the terms of his ultimatum would be complied with without resistance.

ENGLAND YIELDS TO RUSSIA.

London, Sept. 16.—The Peking correspondent of "The Times" says:

"Despite Lord Salisbury's declaration that he would brook no interference from any other Power in the New-Chang Railway loan contract, he has now yielded to all the conditions Russia imposed. As a result the negotiations with the English syndicate have been broken off, and those with the Russo-Chinese Bank have been resumed."

SERIOUS RIOTING IN CHINA.

London, Sept. 16.—The Shanghai correspondent of "The Daily News" says reports have been received there of serious rioting at Ho-Chau, fifty miles from Chung-Kiang.

The American and French missions have been sacked and the latter burned.

CONGRESS OF INSURGENTS.

AGUINALDO AND HIS FOLLOWERS MEET TO FORM A GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

London, Sept. 16.—The Manila correspondent of "The Times," telegraphing on Thursday, says:

"I attended to-day the insurgent congress at Malolos, which has been selected as the temporary capital of the revolutionary government. Early this forenoon Aguinaldo, accompanied by a large staff of generals and ministers, moved in state from the convent now occupied as his military headquarters, passing between lines of infantry and through streets decorated with palms and banners and packed with thousands of insurgents in holiday dress, to the church, half a mile distant."

"Here he was received by the Assembly delegates and conducted to a platform in the church, from which he delivered a brief message in the Tagalog language, afterward repeating it in Spanish. The substance of the message was mostly congratulatory on the happy termination of the revolution, and the complete conquest of the territory."

He made a flowery appeal to the delegates, asking them to revive the memory of the illustrious patriots of Philippine history, to follow the example of England, America and France in preparing a constitution and promulgating laws to secure the complete and permanent liberty of the people of the Philippines.

The message excited but little enthusiasm, because it was absolutely non-committal.

"The Assembly then proceeded to organize, preparatory to a discussion on the proposed constitution and code of laws, and the election of a president. The absence of several of the most prominent and influential natives was particularly noticeable, as indicating an intention to hold aloof until the policy of the congress is fully declared."

"A strong party, intoxicated by the present measure of success, favors opposition to any foreign protectorate, being confident that the people can govern themselves. Wiser counselors strenuously oppose such a suicidal policy."

"Apparently unanimity now exists only in the determination to free the islands forever from Spanish rule. This is the universal feeling, and it will probably prove the controlling power in determining the final action of the congress."

MANILA SITUATION IMPROVED.

INSURGENTS COMPLYING WITH GENERAL OTIS'S DEMAND THAT THEY WITHDRAW.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The War Department received the following cable dispatch to-day from General Otis at Manila:

Manila, September 15, 1898.

Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

"Affairs much more satisfactory. Demands for withdrawal insurgent forces complied with and all withdrawn or withdrawing to-day, except small forces in outlying districts, which are not obeying insurgent leader. Aguinaldo requests few days in which to withdraw them by detachments and punish their commanding officers. Over two thousand already withdrawn. No concessions granted insurgents, but strict compliance with demands of 8th inst. required. General good feeling prevailing. Manila quiet and business proceeding favorably. No difficulty anticipated. Have been compelled to confine Spanish prisoners temporarily within limits of walled city."

OTIS, Commanding.

AGUINALDO AND HIS PRISONERS.

Madrid, Sept. 15.—According to reports from Manila, one-third of the prisoners of General Aguinaldo have died of bad treatment.

SPAIN'S CABINET COUNCIL.

Madrid, Sept. 15.—The Queen Regent presided at the Cabinet Council to-day. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, outlined the situation, and said that the Government had received no reply from Washington to its request for the repatriation of Spaniards in the Philippines.

The Peace Commissioners will be appointed to-morrow.

QUEEN VISITS SICK SOLDIERS.

Madrid, Sept. 15.—The Queen Regent pays daily visits to the sick soldiers who have returned from the colonies. She has ordered the convalescents to be conveyed in the royal carriages to the Casa del Campo, in the Royal Park, and is paying from her own purse for proper food for the invalids.

The invalids and others who have returned from Santiago de Cuba extol the kindness of the Americans after the surrender. They do not display the slightest animosity against the Americans, but entertain bitter feelings against the Cubans.

LABOR SOCIETY'S PETITION.

Barcelona, Sept. 15.—The National Labor Society has sent a petition to the Government asking it to do everything possible to retain possession of the Philippine Islands and to demand a preferential tariff in Cuba and Porto Rico for Spanish goods.

KING OF COREA RECOVERING.

Yokohama, Sept. 15.—Further advice received here from Seoul, the capital of Corea, says that the King of Corea, who, with the Crown Prince, became ill on Sunday last, the supposition being that they were poisoned, is recovering. The Crown Prince, however, is still quite ill.

It is now believed the prisoner was a woman of the household, but doubts are expressed as to whether she was actuated by jealousy or political motives.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—The Russian Minister of Finance, S. de Witte, has arrived here for the purpose of effecting a new Russian loan among the German bankers.

TO FORTIFY ST. JOHN'S.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 15.—The British Special Service vessel Columbine, on duty in these waters for fisheries supervision, has been engaged for a week in surveying the coast line twenty miles north and south of this port. Parties of naval officers have been making surveys along the shore in conjunction with the Columbine.

There is good reason to believe that the surveys have been undertaken with a view of fortifying St. John's, which, it is reported, is in the plans of the British Admiralty for next spring.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Naples, Sept. 15.—Mount Vesuvius is now presenting the grandest spectacle since 1872, due to violent activity. The central crater and a number of new mouths are sending forth lava and ashes.

Three streams are flowing down the mountain-side, burning the chestnut woods at the base, destroying part of the railroad and threatening the barracks of the Carabinieri.

THE LAURENTIAN GOES ASHORE.

Montreal, Quebec, Sept. 15.—The Allan Line steamer Laurentian went ashore just off Point Aux Trembles, ten miles below Montreal, this afternoon, and from present indications considerable difficulty will be experienced in getting her afloat.

Her cargo, which is being lightered, consists of 8,000 bushels of grain, 250 boxes of cheese, 50 head of cattle and miscellaneous articles.

NORWEGIAN BARK BURNED.

Lynn, England, Sept. 15.—The British steamer Ethelwald, Captain Evans, from Philadelphia, arrived here to-day with the crew of the Norwegian bark Veritas, Captain Lorenzen, from Bathurst, N. E. for Manchester, which was burned in the Atlantic.

The Veritas was reported saved September 3, latitude 45 longitude 31 with loss of fore and main topmasts and decked jettisoned.

BIG CONCESSION FROM CHINA.

THE FIRST EVER GRANTED TO A FOREIGN SYNDICATE.

A CONTRACT THAT MARKS AN EPOCH IN THE EMPIRE'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, Sept. 15.—Consul James W. Ragdale, at Tien-Tsin, China, reports the first concession ever granted by the Imperial Chinese Government to a foreign syndicate, by the terms of which foreigners have the right to open and work mines, construct and operate railways, entirely free from Chinese control other than the payment of a royalty and conformity with the general laws of the empire as applicable to foreigners.

On May 21 there were signed, in the presence of the Ministers of the Tsung-Hi-Yamen, articles of agreement which ceded to the Peking Syndicate, Limited, of London, the sole right to open and work the coal and iron deposits of Central and Southern Shansi and the petroleum deposits of the entire province; also the right to construct and operate all necessary railways to main trunk lines and navigable waters for exporting the mining products.

AN EPOCH MAKING CONTRACT.

The agreement was signed by orders issued in an imperial edict, stamped with the seal of the Tsung-Hi-Yamen, as a visible sign of imperial sanction and authority, and the whole proceedings were verified and ratified by the British and Italian ministers to China. The signing of this contract marks the most important epoch in the industrial policy of China. The precedent has been established of allowing foreigners, for commercial purposes, to own real estate in the interior of China, open and operate mines and construct and maintain railways.

There have been many so-called mining concessions granted in China, but not one of them is worth the paper it is written on.

Of the railway concessions, only one—the Belgian syndicate for the Peking-Hankow Railway—has passed beyond the preliminary stage, and in none is the syndicate more than the financial agent of the Chinese. These railway syndicates have no voice in the management and not too much security for their money. As a matter of fact, up to date neither the Belgian syndicate nor any other syndicate has furnished one cent of money.

THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

The following is a synopsis of the articles of agreement between the Peking syndicate and the Chinese Government:

The right to open and work coal and iron deposits in certain named districts in the Province of Shansi, and the sole right to all petroleum, these rights to exist for sixty years, are granted.

Private lands are to be purchased, and on Government lands the syndicate is to pay double the present land tax.

All matters of administration, exploitation, management of employees and finances shall be controlled by the Board of Directors of the Peking Syndicate. Each mine is to have foreign managers and one Chinaman to arrange disputes with natives. All accounts are to be kept by foreign methods, but audited annually by a native of China. All salaries are to be paid by the Peking Syndicate, and all receipts and payments shall be controlled by foreigners.

All damage done to private property in prospecting is to be paid for; cemeteries and mortuary shrines are not to be disturbed.

The Chinese Government is to receive a 5 per cent. production tax on the actual cost of extracting coal, iron or other material. The syndicate is to receive 6 per cent. interest on the capital of the company and 10 per cent. shall be set aside as a sinking fund with which to repay the capital of the balance net profit the Chinese Government is to receive 25 per cent. and the Peking Syndicate 75 per cent. All future coal or iron mines worked with foreign capital shall pay the 5 per cent. production tax.

The Chinese Government is not to be held responsible for losses.

All imported machinery and material shall pay 15 per cent. the regular maritime customs dues, but no 1000 taxes. Mining products exported from a seaport shall pay regular export duty.

TERMINATION OF THE CONTRACT.

At the expiration of sixty years all machinery, plant, buildings, mines, railways, etc., revert gratis to the Chinese Government.

The syndicate shall establish a school of civil engineering and mining for about twenty Chinese students. Chinese may buy shares in the company if the Imperial Chinese Government has reserved 125,000 worth of shares, for which it pays in cash the par value.

When Chinese own 75 per cent. of the shares of any one mine they may redeem the remainder from the syndicate and operate the mine. Private mines now in operation may continue to work or sell out to the syndicate.

The syndicate has the right to build all necessary roads and bridges, open or deepen canals or rivers, and construct all railways to connect mines with main trunk railways or navigable waters.

In case China goes to war, the syndicate will obey the orders of the Chinese Government prohibiting aid to the enemy.

SYNDICATE'S IMMENSE RESOURCES.

The Peking Syndicate is composed of a few men who control immense capital and who have obtained the most valuable concessions China could make. The preliminary work has been in progress for over two years. The concessions will be worked by the Anglo-Italian Syndicate, with a capital of 10,000,000.

The success of this enterprise is due first to the fact that the syndicate was willing to spend money on the chance of getting a concession, and that after getting their general agent to China, they simply allowed him to manage affairs there and kept him supplied with money.

Then the agent, A. Lussatti, has shown wonderful tact in dealing with Chinese officials, judgment in selecting his assistants and in utilizing all available means to success, and untiring perseverance.

MARQUIS ITO IN PEKING.

Peking, Sept. 14 (delayed in transmission).—The Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, who is understood to be visiting China for the purpose of arranging an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan, arrived here to-day, and was received at the railroad station by nobilities specially ordered by the Emperor to welcome the distinguished visitor.

REFORM MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

Peking, Sept. 15.—An edict has been published extending the postal operations throughout the Empire and replacing the present system of Government couriers.

The frequent edicts introducing reforms and cutting down expenditures prove that the Emperor's advisers are bent upon a policy which can only be the result of a complete change of opinion. Most of the Chinese and the old European residents look upon the change as being too sweeping and irritating. But it is evident the Emperor has decided to abolish many abuses, and his efforts are, however, counsel moderation.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO MATCH CHUK.

Via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Sunday, Sept. 13th, Lehigh Valley, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:35 A. M.—Adv.

FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

LEADERS NOW INVITING CO-OPERATION OF SPANISH RESIDENTS.

GOMEZ FAVORS THE MOVEMENT—MR. PORTER'S PRESENCE GIVES AN IMPETUS TO THE AGITATION.

Havana, Sept. 15.—The predominant feature of the situation is the feverish and widespread agitation of the Cubans in favor of the absolute independence of the island at all costs. Manifestos are being circulated inviting the co-operation of Spanish residents, and merchants to this end, and pointing out that either annexation or an American protectorate would mean death to all trade with Spain in a couple of years.

General Maximo Gomez, who, only a fortnight ago, gave expression to extremely moderate views, counselling harmony and patience, now expresses himself as strongly in favor of "absolute independence or nothing." He says that the Spanish element cannot afford to delay uniting with the Cubans, as a "necessary basis for the establishment of conditions that will forbid and prevent the United States grabbing and taking easy advantage of the treasure both Spaniards and Cubans have fought for at the expense of rivers of blood on each side."

General Gomez says that "those who fear independence belong to the same family of cowardly curs who fled from Havana at the first rumor of bombardment." These, he declares, are, however, a minority; and to quote him further—"almost the entire Spanish population remain, protecting their homes and defying the dangers of war, and will now remain to unite their efforts with those of the Cuban party, working together with the Cubans for the development of the island and the return of prosperity."

AGENTS WORKING HARD.

How far the influence of the party agitating for Cuban independence may extend it is at present difficult to estimate; but the fact is its agents are working like beavers. Some former sympathizers with the annexation movement are to be found to-day in the ranks of the independent movement.

This violent impetus given to the agitation for independence is the result, apparently, of the arrival of the Resolute, on rather of the arrival of Mr. Porter, and the examination he is making into tariffs, municipal taxation and other matters of internal government which the Cubans had expected to handle and administer themselves. Mr. Porter's operations are viewed with suspicion by an important section of the Cubans, who keep on calling meetings and protesting against a "usurpation of privileges purchased at such sacrifices." They insist upon absolute freedom, unrestrained liberty or a fight to the death.

One reason why many Spaniards who at first favored annexation have now changed their opinion is that they fear the competition of American rivals as storekeepers, hotel managers and merchants. They are afraid that the Americans, instead of coming to buy out their establishments and stocks at fabulous prices based upon the old Spanish duties, will open shops next door, import goods at low duties under the new régime, ruin their business, and reduce them to poverty.

Exactly the same spirit prevails among the planters, especially the smaller ones, who had hoped to sell at good prices the old French and Belgian machinery for which they paid dear and imported under excessive duties. They realize that the Americans will bring American machinery, establish a large central market, close theirs and push them to the wall.

The awakening of all such dreamers to the reality of the future nature of American competition causes them now to shout loudly for Cuban independence, under which they could expect to enjoy the blessings of lenient laws without fear of active competition.

All this amounts practically to a silent admission of Cuba's inability to offer, if left to herself, the guarantees of stability that would induce foreign capital to come here to develop the island's natural resources. The deduction seems to be this: With Cuba independent, no foreign capital and no competition, with Cuba under American rule, a competition against which the Cubans would not have the energy or the power to succeed.

These questions are uppermost in every mind, making for general uneasiness and discontent, preventing the resumption of the normal conditions, and blocking trade and traffic.

THE CUBAN COMMISSIONERS.

Havana, Sept. 15.—The American Evacuation Commissioners passed the day quietly. Rear-Admiral Sampson came ashore to do some shopping, and returned to the Resolute with his staff in the course of the afternoon. General Butler, who is now living ashore, went on board the transport this morning to confer with General Wade and Dr. Laine, the Commission's physician, regarding the sanitary arrangements at the Trocha Hotel, which will be ready in a few days for the reception of the Commissioners and the entire staff.

General Butler, his staff, and Mr. Porter, are the only American representatives living on shore, but next week night shore leaves will be granted to the staffs of Admiral Sampson and General Wade, whose members, under the Navy regulations, are now obliged to be on board the Resolute at 5 o'clock p. m. sharp. The officers intend to ask their superiors to modify the regulations regarding dress, which compel them to wear their uniforms on shore, a very trying costume during the present intensely hot spell.

This morning the members of the Commission visited the Government pawnshop to buy pledged goods, but they were informed that these were sold only once a month at auction. The next sale will take place on October 1, when many valuable articles will go under the hammer. The attaches of the Commission expect to attend it in force, as possibly it will be the last sale of the kind, for the establishment will come under the general head of Government property.

NINE NEW YELLOW FEVER CASES.

FOUR AT ORWOOD AND FIVE AT TAYLOR'S STATION, MISS.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 15.—Four new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Board of Health and four from Orwood and five from Taylor's Station. Miss Lulu Taylor, at the latter place, is not expected to live. Inspector Gant reports two suspicious cases at Oxford. They are now being investigated.

The freight quarantine against Jackson has been raised so as to permit the shipment of articles not likely to carry infection.